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Shrubs and Trees of the Southern States.—III.

BY JOHN K. SMALL.

1. HITHERTO UNDESCRIBED SPECIES

Prunus Cuthbertii

A tree 6 m. tall and sometimes 1.5 dm. in diameter near the base, with tomentose twigs. Leaf-blades leathery, normally obovate, varying to oval or fiddle-shaped, 4–9 cm. long, blunt or notched at the apex, shallowly serrate, not markedly biglandular at the often cuneate base, dull green above, pale or glaucescent beneath, the midrib and petioles copiously tomentose and the lateral veins slightly so: racemes 5–8 cm. long, terminating short leafy branches, the rachis and pedicels pubescent like the twigs: pedicels clavate, 3–5 mm. long during anthesis, becoming 8–11 mm. long: sepals broader than long, obtuse, shorter than the hypanthium: petals suborbicular, about 2 mm. in diameter, crisped: drupes subglobose, mostly 8–9 mm. in diameter, red.

In rich woods, near Augusta, Georgia.

A relative of *Prunus serotina* differing in the decidedly obovate blunt leaf-blades and the tomentose glandless petioles and tomentose veins of the blades and the similarly pubescent racemes. The flowers are smaller and the very blunt sepals are much broader than the acute sepals of *P. serotina*. The fruit also furnishes a character in its decidedly red color. The original specimens were collected by Mr. A. Cuthbert in the vicinity of Augusta, Georgia, on July 17, 1898, and June 2, 1899. Type in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

Leucothoe platyphylla

A straggling shrub 0.5–1 m. tall, with spreading and drooping branches. Twigs and branches finely pubescent: leaf-blades suborbicular to oval, broadly oblong or oblong-ovate, 5–8 cm. long, abruptly pointed or slightly acuminate, serrate with very fine spinulose teeth, especially above the middle: petioles stout, 4–8 mm. long, pubescent: racemes 2–5 cm. long, the rachis pubescent like the twigs: pedicels 3–5 mm. long: calyx glabrous; longer sepals orbicular-ovate: corolla white, 6–8 mm. long: capsule 5.5 mm. broad, 4 mm. high.

In low thickets, Georgia to Alabama. Spring.

Leucothoë platyphylla differs from *L. axillaris* in its broader leaf-blades, orbicular larger sepals, smaller corollas and larger capsules.

The specimens on which the species is founded were collected by the writer near the Ochlockonee River about Thomasville, Georgia, in May and June, 1895. Type in the herbarium of Columbia University.

Hypericum splendens

An erect much branched shrub 0.5–1.5 meters tall, with 2-edged glaucous twigs. Leaves firm, numerous; blades oblong, 1.5–2.5 cm. long, obtuse or rounded at the apex, slightly revolute, glaucous, especially beneath, narrowed at the sessile base: buds conic: flowers very showy, several or many in terminal or axillary cymes: sepals unequal, oblong, firm, apiculate, the outer about 8 mm. long, the inner 5 mm. long: corollas 3.5–4 cm. broad: petals golden, cuneate, oblique, 1.5–2 cm. long: stamens very numerous, orange-colored: styles 3, slender: capsules often crowded, conic, 1.5 cm. high, acuminate at the apex, partially 3-celled, about thrice as long as the sepals with 3 narrow wings and 6 obtuse angles: seeds cylindric, 1.3 mm. long, longitudinally ribbed and transversely wrinkled, resembling ears of corn.

On granite slopes, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Summer.

This is perhaps the most showy North American *Hypericum* and is related to *H. aureum* from which it differs in the smaller firmer leaves, the more distinctly pedicelled flowers and the conic buds.

The original specimens were collected by the writer on Stone Mountain, Georgia, in July and August, 1893, and August 6, 1895. Type in the herbarium of Columbia University.

2. THE GENUS PTELEA IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

PTELEA L.

The genus *Ptelea* differs from *Helietta*, its only close relative in North America, in its pubescent filaments, and in the fruit which is winged all around and does not separate into distinct carpels.

Key to the Species

Parts of the flower usually in 5's: leaflets relatively small.

Filaments slightly pubescent at the middle: petals glabrous within: Floridian.

1. *P. Baldwinii*.

Filaments pubescent throughout : petals pubescent within : Texano-Mexican.

2. *P. angustifolia*.

Parts of the flower usually in 4's : leaflets relatively large.

Samaras obovate.

Leaflets with sharply serrate blades : samaras 16-19 mm. long, acute at the base, the body merely glandular-dotted. 3. *P. serrata*.

Leaflets with entire or merely undulate blades : samaras 8-11 mm. long, or rarely longer, rounded or truncate at the base, the body pitted.

4. *P. microcarpa*.

Samaras suborbicular.

Leaflets with entire or merely crenulate blades, the terminal one much longer than broad, acute or slightly acuminate. 5. *P. trifoliata*.

Leaflets with crenate or crenate-lobed blades, the terminal one only slightly longer than broad, blunt.

Blades of the leaflets not lustrous : filaments nearly glabrous : anthers rounded or retuse at the apex. 6. *P. rhombifolia*.

Blades of the leaflets lustrous above : filaments densely pubescent below : anthers apiculate. 7. *P. Toxicodendron*.

1. PTELEA BALDWINII T. & G.

A shrub about 3 dm. tall, with irregularly branched stems. Leaflets 3 ; blades oval or ovate, 1-2 cm. long, obtuse at both ends, or the terminal one cuneate at the base, sessile, glabrous except the midrib and the ciliate margins when they are young : panicles few-flowered : flowers with the parts mostly in 5's : calyx 1.5 mm. broad : sepals oval, less than 1 mm. long, acutish, ascending : petals 4, oblong-ob lanceolate, 4 mm. long, obtuse, undulate : stamens shorter than the petals : filaments stout, hairy at the middle.

In the vicinity of St. Johns, eastern Florida. Spring.

2. PTELEA ANGUSTIFOLIA Benth.

A little known species originally described from Mexico, with pubescent foliage, wholly pubescent filaments and pubescent petals, is said to occur in southern and western Texas.

3. Ptelea serrata sp. nov.

An irregularly branched shrub, 1-2 m. tall, with glabrous foliage. Leaflets 3 ; blades thinnish, oval, elliptic or elliptic-obovate, 2.5-7 cm. long, sharply acuminate, or rarely only acute, rather shallowly but sharply serrate, deep green above, very pale green beneath, the terminal one with a slender base : panicles few-flowered : samaras obovate, 16-19 mm. long, acute at the base, on the wing rather delicate, the body glandular-dotted.

On granite slopes, Stone Mountain, Georgia. Spring.

Ptelea serrata is not closely related to any described species. It differs from the other species in the sharply acute or acuminate and sharply serrate blades of leaflets and the obovate samaras with their acute bases.

The specimens on which the species is founded were collected by the writer on Stone Mountain, Georgia on July 3, 1893. Type in the herbarium of Columbia University.

4. *Ptelea microcarpa* sp. nov.

A shrub 1.5-3 m. tall, with branching stems and glabrous foliage. Leaflets 3; blades firm, elliptic, oval or oblong-lanceolate, 4-10 cm. long, bluntly pointed or acutish, often slightly acuminate at both ends, entire or nearly undulate, slightly paler beneath than above, the terminal one not conspicuously narrowed at the base: panicle many-flowered: samaras suborbicular or orbicular-obovate, 8-11 mm. in diameter, or rarely larger, rounded or truncate at the base, the wings slightly crisped, the body pitted.

On limestone or granite ridges, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama. Spring.

Ptelea microcarpa is most closely related to *P. serrata*, but differs in the firmer longer entire or merely undulate blades of the leaflets, and the samara with its pitted body, and the wing which is rounded or truncate at the base.

The original specimens were collected by officers of the Biltmore Herbarium (no. 4437^b), at Nashville, Tennessee, August 9, 1897. The type is in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

5. *PTELEA TRIFOLIATA* L.

An aromatic shrub or tree sometimes 8 m. tall, the foliage glabrous or sometimes densely pubescent. Leaflets 3; blades ovate, oval, elliptic, oblong, oblong-lanceolate or oblanceolate, 4-12 cm. long, acute or acuminate, entire or sometimes undulate or partially crenulate: panicles many-flowered: sepals ovate, 1.5 mm. long, obtuse: petals narrowly oblong, 4-5 mm. long: samaras suborbicular or oval-orbicular, 2-2.5 cm. long, rounded or notched at the base.

In rich soil and on river banks, Long Island to Ontario, Minnesota, Florida and Texas. Spring. The form with pubescent foliage is *Ptelea trifoliata mollis* M. A. Curtis and is most common in the Gulf States.

6. *Ptelea rhombifolia* Heller

A shrub 2–2.5 m. tall, branching above, the foliage densely pubescent. Leaflets 3; blades rhombic-ovate to rhombic-orbicular, 2.5–5 cm. long, blunt, crenate, dull green above, the terminal one but little longer than broad: petals pubescent without, about 4 mm. long: filaments slightly pubescent near the base: samaras nearly orbicular, 1.5–2.5 cm. broad.

In open woods, southern Texas. Spring.

7. *Ptelea Toxicodendron* sp. nov.

A branching shrub 1–2 m. tall, with glabrous foliage. Leaflets 3; blades oval or rarely oval-ovate, 1.5–6 cm. long, rounded or blunt at the apex, crenate or somewhat crenate-lobed, dark green and lustrous above, slightly paler beneath: panicles few-flowered: petals about 5 mm. long, glabrous: filaments densely pubescent below: mature fruit not seen.

In gravelly soil, near Kerrville, Texas. Spring.

A species most closely related to *Ptelea rhombifolia*, but easily distinguished by its glabrous or nearly glabrous leaflets whose blades are lustrous above, the filaments which are densely pubescent below and the apiculate anthers.

The original specimens were collected by Mr. A. A. Heller at Kerrville, Texas, and distributed in his *Plants of Southern Texas*, under no. 1690. Type in the herbarium of Columbia University.